

to an agreement on the basis of a slashing of reparations.

While this Government would encourage participation in the loan to Germany through private bankers, at the same time every precaution would be taken to keep the foreign debt and the cancellation suggestions clear of any aid from the United States.

It would not be necessary to raise the entire loan at one time, and it would be feasible to spread it over definite periods to meet reparations installments and place credits for German reparations, particularly foodstuffs. Some of these credits would inevitably be placed in this country.

This Government is hopeful that an agreement will be reached. Neither President Harding nor Secretary Hughes has taken seriously the gesture of French military action against Germany through invasion of the Ruhr region. Premier Poincaré has abstained from saying explicitly that France would occupy the Ruhr, but the intimation will not go beyond a gesture. It is quite certain that the Administration, backed by public opinion, stands ready to protest vigorously against the proposed seizure.

SEE GERMAN COLLAPSE WITHOUT AID OF LOAN

Country Near Point Where She Cannot Import Food.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—Information reaching the American Government through trade channels tends to bear out the statement of Premier Bonar Law that an economic collapse is threatening Germany. She appears to be approaching a point where she will be unable to import food in sufficient quantities to feed her people. No estimate was made as to when her food supply would be exhausted, but it is the belief of the American Government that the situation was serious, officials maintained silence. The position of the United States, however, has been repeatedly stated as holding the debt question to be distinct from reparations.

Germany normally produces only about three-fourths of the food she requires. Information received here indicates that she now depends on imports for her normal annual import of cereals alone. The credit situation was said to indicate that there is little if any money available to buy the extra food required, and to this is added the complication of the low state of the mark.

The basis of the whole situation was declared to be predicted upon the reparations problem. Lack of agreement by the allied Powers as to the amount Germany will eventually have to pay and how she will pay it. This has led to renewed discussion of the suggestion made in Europe recently regarding a foreign loan by Germany. It was the opinion of some administration officials that such a program might save the country from the impending crisis.

ASK \$70,000,000 TO FEED FORMER FOES

Congressmen Propose Bill to Help Germans and Austrians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Appropriation of \$70,000,000 for relieving famine conditions in Germany and Austria was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Newton (Rep., Mo.).

Introduced in behalf of twenty-one members of Congress the resolution recalled that "widespread starvation even now prevails among the 70,000,000 people of Austria and Germany," and that unless relief is extended immediately "hundreds of thousands, if not millions, will die of hunger and cold during the coming winter."

The resolution said that the Allied Reparations Commission had estimated 2,000,000 tons of grain would be necessary to prevent famine in Germany and Austria, and that with the low value of the mark twice the present circulation of paper money in the nation would be required to pay for it.

The resolution cited relief measures by the United States in behalf of China, Armenia, Belgium, France, Russia and the Balkan States, declaring the country should not now "permit women and children in Germany and Austria to die of cold and hunger."

The following Representatives, and Republicans, sponsored the bill: Newton, West, Steubens, Rhodes, Rodenberg, Roach, Fairchild, Hull, Hukriede, Patterson (Mo.), Atkeson, Knutson, Hays, Bitten, Voigt, Schlacht, Beck, Lampert, J. M. Nelson, Thompson and Wurzbach.

GERMAN SPOKESMAN HERE FOR LECTURES

Professor Rohrbach Talks of Moratorium and Loan.

Prof. Paul Rohrbach of Berlin, whose utterances during the early part of the year were looked upon as the expression of the German political ideals and purposes, arrived last night on the steamship Seydlitz to deliver a series of lectures on economic questions, with particular reference to the relation of Germany to the rest of the world.

"The situation in Germany," said Dr. Rohrbach last night at the Hotel Astor, "is more dangerous today than at any time since the close of the war. The only means of averting a catastrophe would be a loan for Germany to enable her to buy foodstuffs and raw materials for her industries, for the reparations extending over several years, and the fixation of Germany's foreign debt at a sum that would enable amortization."

CHANCE OF PEACE SEEN IN IRISH CLUB MEETING

Last Stage of British Evacuation of Free State Begins.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—As an indication of a desire for peace between the Republicans and Free State it is pointed out that the former sent out the northernmost Sinn Féin clubs of Dublin to meet next Sunday to discuss the question, although the clubs include both treaty supporters and Republicans.

Three British regiments marched out of Dublin today, embarking for England. This is the beginning of the final stage of British evacuation of Free State territory, which will be completed next week.

TERMS ALCOHOLISM PERIL TO GERMANY

Prussian Minister Orders Schools to Teach Abstinence.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Economic necessity demands that alcohol be regarded as a national peril in Germany, says a letter from the Prussian Minister of Education to the schools, in which he urges the encouragement of abstinence.

"Even if Germany has not returned fully to her pre-war volume of alcoholic consumption," says the letter, "this has increased shockingly."

NEW MAKING POLICY MAY CURB POINCARE

Believed Washington Attitude Will Avert Occupation of the Ruhr.

FRENCH HOPES REVIVE

Premier Will Give Account of London Conference to Chamber To-day.

STATEMENT TO BE BRIEF

Will Refuse to Add to It Until After Allied Conference in January.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 14.

Reports of a change in American policy toward European affairs, especially reparations, may restrain Premier Poincaré in his intention to occupy Ruhr points and control Germany's industrial center. This is apparent, on the eve of the Premier's appearance before the Chamber of Deputies.

"I will make a short declaration, to which I will refuse to add anything until the Paris conference of the Premiers is over," the Premier announced to-night. This statement, it is supposed, will refer to the London conference of Premiers and tell what has been accomplished toward recent British sentiment toward the French in reopening the interrelated debt.

Cautioned Against Extreme Action In parliamentary circles it is admitted that the Premier is being cautioned against an extreme policy which might diminish the new Anglo-American conciliatory attitude, members of the national bloc, as well as the French, are following, that this is more important than obtaining immediate German gold.

With another fortnight before the Premier's conference, it is hoped the Premier will give more information as to what President Harding meant by declarations that he does not intend to remain aloof. If this means that the United States will follow the British lead about the latter's acceptance of German bonds in payment of war debts it is admitted that the problem is materially changed.

Officials of the Reparations Commission showed great interest in J. P. Morgan's visit with Secretary Hughes in Washington, believing that as a preliminary step Mr. Morgan and other American bankers may induce Washington to participate in an international loan once Prime Minister Bonar Law admits the principle of cancelling bonds against Franco-British debts. This would be a virtual cutting down of reparations, which the international bankers' committee last summer declared necessary before the world would have any confidence in Germany.

Many Back Clemenceau Views. Although French papers are calling on the Premier to carry out the Ruhr seizure many French bankers are supporting Clemenceau's view that the seizure would be a financial disaster. They are proposing that if the United States is to participate in European settlement, contingent upon Mr. Bonar Law's project of accepting German bonds, the line suggested in London by Mussolini—namely, the exploitation of forests, mines, railways and other public utilities of the Rhineland, with eventual extinction of this principle to the Ruhr if Germany still refuses to pay.

It is reported that the persuasions of the other Premiers had at least the effect of making any decision by the Reparations Commission as to Germany's payments for 1923 improbable until after the Premier meets in Paris. The only failure of this principle to the Ruhr if Germany still refuses to pay.

It is reported that the persuasions of the other Premiers had at least the effect of making any decision by the Reparations Commission as to Germany's payments for 1923 improbable until after the Premier meets in Paris. The only failure of this principle to the Ruhr if Germany still refuses to pay.

FOES PREPARE ATTACK ON POINCARE CABINET

List of Successors Ready if Next Conference Fails.

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—The annual New Year's offensive which has been directed against the Poincaré cabinet since 1920 is expected against the Poincaré cabinet soon. In 1920 the offensive resulted in the fall of Premier Leger, while Aristide Briand went down under the next one.

The existence of a list of Ministers the ready to step in to replace the Poincaré cabinet is said to be a fact. The backbones of this cabinet is reported to be the former Ministers of the cabinet of M. Clemenceau, with André Tardieu as the leader, but many prominent politicians are said to have agreed to assist M. Tardieu.

Failure of the Premier's conference here early next month to reach a settlement on the German situation may be the signal for the attack on Poincaré.

WINS EDISON MEDAL

Dr. Millikan Achieves Success in Electrical Science.

To Dr. Robert A. Millikan of Pasadena, Cal., has been awarded the 1922 Edison medal for "meritorious experimental achievement in electrical science" by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. It was announced yesterday. Definite bringing of the sea beneath light and X-ray phenomena has been attempted in Dr. Millikan's recent experiments. He is known also for his so-called "oil drop" experiments in making precise measurements of the fundamental electrical quantity.

SHIP WIRELESS 4,000 MILES.

The International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday that the steamship Minneapolis, due to-day from Hamburg and Antwerp, has established a wireless communication between a ship and a shore station. For three nights in succession the ship's apparatus talked with the land station at San Francisco, sending and receiving messages up to a point 600 miles east of Ambrose Channel, a maximum distance of about 4,000 miles.

BONAR LAW WARNS FRANCE BRITISH OPPOSE SEIZURE

Continued from First Page.

great industrial groups, who have exercised tremendous power in Germany, to cause enormous fortunes and put them beyond the reach of the German Government.

That is a very serious thing. My sincere belief is that there is no doubt whatever if there had been a German Government strong enough for Germany to face the real position, it was their clear duty, not only in their own interest, but in order to fulfill their obligations, to check this inflation as we did, whatever the cost. But they have never tried to. Maybe it was not their fault. Perhaps they had no power, but that was the result.

There is something else to the French case. They say: "We have made all endeavors to accommodate Germany, and the result of every one is that we have got nothing, and are further off from getting anything. We are tired of it, and must take stronger measures." There is no use ignoring that that is the French view. Now I shall put against the French view what, in my opinion, is the British view.

Debts and Reparations.

First of all is the question of the relations between interrelated debts and reparations. In regard to that question I have made it perfectly plain that any concession we make is subject to and bound up with—if not the certainty—the great probability that it would be a final settlement, not to be reopened again. It follows that such a concession does involve not doing anything which, in our view, would make a final settlement impossible; and it is implied that it would only come into effect when we could reach a settlement, we believe would be a settlement.

It is assumed we have no interest in reparations. It is suggested—I do not say by any one in this House—over and over again that, with a view to getting on with our business, what we ought to do is wipe off German reparations and our allied debts, and at the same time pay this enormous sum to America. Look at that from two points of view: first, the justice of it; second, our ability to do it.

I am sure there is nobody in the world who will doubt, from the viewpoint of justice, that it cannot be right that we alone make payments. I am convinced that to make that payment without receiving anything from outside sources would reduce the standard of living in this country for a generation. We cannot do it. It is said we have talked a good deal about unemployment, but no more than the seriousness of the subject demands. Now what is the position?

British Taxpayers Poor.

We have got out of the central financial position strong. Our budget position is very strong. It is unlikely that of almost any other country that engaged in the struggle. But how have we got out of it strong? The central financial organization is strong because we have made the taxpayers poor. That is the real reason.

We pay, apart from contributions of industry and of the men themselves, something like a hundred millions a year to the unemployed. The evil is not confined to money. The effect upon our people is terrible. Unless there is a distinct improvement in trade in a reasonable time, we shall reach a position which will be worse, almost, than that of any allied country. I say this because the reason why we cannot be so generous as people would wish us to be, I shall try to point out what is the policy of His Majesty's Government in a way I think will be clear to the House, and give no offense. I trust not—to our French ally.

The British position in regard to reparations at the moment is that we do not think of most mistakes, or omit to Germany. Simply look at the problem this way—what is the best method of getting the amount that Germany ought to pay? That, to my mind, is the sole question. There is a difference of opinion, of course, as to what this amount is. I would put this to the House. If Germany ever does recover she will be in a far better position to pay these indemnities than we would be to pay them out of our debts. That is a fact.

No Internal German Debt.

By destroying the middle classes in Germany, for that is what has happened, the internal debt has been wiped out. In effect, therefore, if they ever recover, they are free of that internal debt, which falls upon us. We have to consider how we can get the legitimate debt most satisfactorily, not only for the rest of the world and Germany. That seems our policy.

But looking at the facts as they are we have something else to consider. All the information I have received is to the effect—I'm sorry to say, but I believe it's true—that Germany is very near a complete collapse. As the information I get is to that effect, that is, that the country is in a state of complete collapse, it is not to my improvement in Germany until they have stabilized the mark, the very effort to stabilize the mark will itself bring the collapse of industry from which we are suffering. We have to look at all these things.

Lays Down General Principle.

Obviously it would be improper for me to say anything on the Ruhr or any other subject that possibly has been discussed, though the House will have noticed that Premier Poincaré is not going to make any definite statement of what his idea of satisfaction is. It would not be right for me to say anything of the kind. But I will lay down a general principle which I believe represents opinion in every quarter of the House, and that is this:

We cannot look with equanimity upon any action which seems to us likely, or which we believe will have the effect, not of producing reparations but making them more difficult to get—perhaps making them impossible altogether. I am not going to define that further.

It is expressed by common suffering in the common cause, and more than that, I believe, and think

FOUND ANYTHING?

If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

Industrialists Pledge Aid to Cuno Government

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—Dr. Kurt Sorge, president of the National League of German Industries, told the economic council to-day that the industrialists would cooperate with the Government to solve the economic situation.

The possibility of a breach between the Government and the industrialists has been rumored recently. Chancellor Cuno on last Tuesday said: "There is no single factor, no economic clique or pool in Germany which is powerful enough to wrest leadership from the Government." In his audience were Hugo Stinnes and other prominent industrialists.

almost every one believes, that the terrible trouble in Europe is that there is no hope of any solution unless France and we can act together. I am perfectly sure of this, and I and the Government which I represent will be acting according to the wishes of the whole nation if we make clear that the difference between Government and industrialists is not a difference of opinion, but a difference of principle. The difference between the public opinion of two countries, and we are looking from the point of view of maintaining good relations. That makes it more dangerous than if the only question were a difference of opinion between individuals and Governments, and that is the reason I am sure we at home and the French Government also will utilize the time that still remains to try to find some common method to deal with this problem.

Mr. Bonar Law's attitude was interpreted by one distinguished American who sat in the gallery as a "United States. The sentiment of the House of Commons backed Mr. Bonar Law in his statement."

George expressed agreement to everything he said. It was an echo of the former Prime Minister's famous "new alliance of nations," as uttered in the German Reichstag.

Ramsay MacDonald, representing Labor, and Sir John Simon, representing the Liberals, wanted Mr. Bonar Law to express agreement to everything he said. It was an echo of the former Prime Minister's famous "new alliance of nations," as uttered in the German Reichstag.

Both demanded a firm stand against invasion of the Ruhr. Mr. Bonar Law reserved the diplomatic amenities with Mr. Poincaré, explicitly hoping that Mr. Poincaré made his statement tomorrow he would consider fully the British position.

FEARS STERLING RISE TOO RAPID TO LAST

But 'Times' Says Move in Exchange Originated Here.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—The continued rise of sterling exchange yesterday is displayed prominently by this morning's newspapers, some of which enthusiastically anticipate a war in the exchange market. The "Times" says the move in exchange originated here.

The financial editor of the "Times" contends that speculation has undoubtedly played an important part in the rise of sterling and that the pace is too hot to last. Referring to the reported "operations of an exceptional character," to which the advance in exchange is partly attributed, the writer says:

"It must not be inferred that the British Government has been carrying out some private borrowing arrangement in New York or elsewhere, or been any manipulation on this side. The movement has originated mainly in America."

The financial editor of the "Times" contends that speculation has undoubtedly played an important part in the rise of sterling and that the pace is too hot to last. Referring to the reported "operations of an exceptional character," to which the advance in exchange is partly attributed, the writer says:

"It must not be inferred that the British Government has been carrying out some private borrowing arrangement in New York or elsewhere, or been any manipulation on this side. The movement has originated mainly in America."

AMERICANS REGRET ARMENIA'S BREAKUP

See No Chance of Establishing a National Homeland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAURENNE, Dec. 14.—The American committee here, which has been working to establish a national homeland for Armenians, frankly admits disappointment as to the result of its efforts. It believes there is no chance now for an Armenian home.

George R. Montgomery, of the American Friends of Armenia and the Federation of Churches, who has been leading the fight, said that with the Armenians dispersed as they are the problem of working for their relief would continue to be a serious one, and that this would have been greatly simplified if the Armenians were concentrated in a small neutralized State such as it was hoped the conference would establish in Cilicia.

"While the Turks still refuse to accept the idea," said Mr. Montgomery, "we believe that this is made one of the conditions of the loan they are seeking from England the Turks might consent. The American statement was a disappointment in view of the efforts that have been made to get our Government at least to promise some assistance in the way of a loan of about \$15,000,000 to such an Armenian national home. Had the American statement contained a concrete proposal, such as we believe it would have had more or less controlling influence on the Turks."

FRENCH STANDARD OIL QUILTS CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Prague Demanded Too Large a Share in Development.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 14.

The French branch of the Standard Oil Company has decided to withdraw its plans for the exploitation of oil fields in Czechoslovakia. A contract was prepared which would have given the Standard Oil Company a concession of all fields not yet developed, but the Czechoslovak Government recently raised numerous obstacles, the chief of which is a demand that the majority of the directors of the new enterprise be Czechoslovak, with places reserved for members of the Government.

Standard Oil officials here have notified Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister, that it is useless to continue negotiations, the Standard Oil Company apparently not desiring to submit to virtual Government control of an organization which had expected to spend millions during the coming year.

TURKS AVOID BREAK BY ENTERING LEAGUE

Adroit Move Upsets Allied Plan for Supervision in Constantinople.

WILL USE IT AS CLOAK

Want Thus to Obtain Status of Equality They Have Been Seeking.

OBTAIN MOSUL OIL FIELDS

Break With Russians Seen in New Attitude of Turkish Delegation.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAURENNE, Dec. 14.—The Turks played a clever stroke of diplomacy to-day by formally agreeing to join the League of Nations at the conclusion of peace. They thus avert a rupture of the conference and successfully evaded the plan of the Western world for a commission in Constantinople that would watch over the safety of Christians within Turkish boundaries. The Turks saw they were menaced, and were determined to avoid this.

The result was an overnight change in their position and a formal declaration by Ismet Pasha in the conference to-day of "the Turks' willingness, with pleasure, to associate themselves with the other nations in joining the league."

The Turkish declaration was accepted joyfully by the Allies, Lord Curzon going so far as to hold out hope of the Turkish admission to the league before many weeks, adding that the Turkish decision would aid in the solution of many other questions beside that of minorities. On the surface the Turks seem to have made a concession to the Allies. In reality they have used the league apparently as a cloak, first, to obtain the status of equality they have been seeking at Lausanne, and, second, to avert the danger of the commission plan for minorities, which they saw as an infringement of sovereignty.

Turks Win in Diplomacy.

Christians in Turkey must now depend for their protection upon the league, whose capacity to protect them from massacre in the wilds of Anatolia, as well as Constantinople, may be judged by its impotence thus far to prevent all the wars that have occurred since its organization. By joining the league, Turkey immediately gets herself on a plane with countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania, which are treated merely accepted the idea that the welfare of minorities is the league's concern, and that if ill treated, these minorities can appeal for an investigation by the league. As a member of the league, any special regime for protecting Christians in Turkey must have Turkey's consent under the unanimity rule. The Turks are smiling to think that they believe they have accomplished.

To them the league's impotence to prevent wars or to insure the fulfillment of pledges is well known. On the other hand, Armenians here representing religious interests in the Near East and the Armenian question are expressing disappointment at what they fear will be the failure to exact any really new conditions from the Turks. They fall utterly to see in the league the protection they thought would be established for the future of these interests in Turkey. Should the Anatolian Turks suddenly turn upon the Armenians or other Christians, they say, they do not see how a body like the league can save them.

Gains Three Points.

Turkey seems by her coup de grace to have won three important points from the Allies:

First—She receives recognition as an equality of footing with nations like those of the Little Entente.

Second—She has defeated the plan for a commission in Constantinople in the interest of minorities.

Third—She has promised to join the league when peace is concluded, which means that to obtain her membership in the league, England must return to Turkey Mosul, which England now holds under a league mandate. It is reported to-night that Mosul already has been promised to Turkey.

The project for a homeland for the Armenians apparently perished with the refusal of the Turks to accept this idea reiterated to-day, but it was emphasized that as a member of the league such a plan could not be now imposed upon Turkey any more than upon any other nation with similar minorities.

It is understood that if peace is concluded here England will propose a special meeting of the league assembly to admit Turkey and to take up other questions. With England and France dominating the league, there seems to be no question of the Turk's admission, though it will inevitably bring up the question of Germany as certainly being no worse than Turkey. The league people are jubilant in the belief that this gives the league a new prestige and even will bring about a change in the American attitude, inasmuch as the league becomes the official body for carrying out the humanitarian principles advanced yesterday by Ambassador Child.

BARKING DOG CIGARETTES

Delightfully Mild

20 for 25¢

American Girls' Smoking Menaces Royal Couches

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 14.

CIGARETTE smoking by American girl students on the bed once occupied by the Empress Josephine, and their efforts to sleep on couches where French Kings once slept have caused the Ministry of Fine Arts to decide to remove the furniture from the wing of Fontainebleau Palace, occupied by the American Conservatory of Music. Newspapers have protested against the American school using the palace and have pointed out the danger of fire breaking out in the great collection of national relics. The Ministry refused to oust the Americans, considering that their association with French musicians is excellent propaganda, but will remove the valuable furniture and paintings to safer quarters.

HARDING WON'T CALL NAVAL COUNCIL NOW

Holds Time Is Not Ripe to Act Until the Present Treaty Is Ratified.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes favor the proposal in the House naval appropriation bill that the naval powers take steps to limit auxiliary tonnage as capital ships were limited under the Five Power Naval Treaty, but they do not believe the time is ripe for another conference. This also is the view of Senate leaders. It became apparent to-day that President Harding will not act on it in the immediate future, even if the proposal is successful in running the gauntlet of the Senate and House. He feels that until the naval treaty is ratified it would merely add a new complication to the international situation for this Government to propose another conference. It was recalled that when France threatened to break up the arms conference and Secretary Hughes sent his semi-ultimatum to Premier Briand the latter made acceptance of the naval ratio for capital ships contingent on France having a free hand in auxiliary construction. The French position has not changed, and so long as this is the case the status quo will maintain.

The Administration would not share the apprehension of some elements in the House relative to competition in auxiliary vessels. The program of Japan does not intimate an overwhelming auxiliary program. The proposed naval treaty of Great Britain, and if France desired to launch a gigantic construction program outside the ban of the naval treaty she is not in a position to become a financier. The same applies to Italy.

"The United States did everything possible at the Arms conference last year," said Senator Lodge. "To extend the scope of disarmament to include submarines, auxiliary craft and aviation. Great Britain, Italy and Japan lent a willing ear, but France refused point-blank to assent. What we could not do twelve months ago we cannot do now, since conditions in France are more aggravated than then."

While his may support the proposal for another conference to deal with smaller craft, Senator Borah says such a plan will not prove effective. "We will do well," he added, "if we ratify the treaties adopted last year. The proposed naval treaty is a good response when the naval bill was taken up in the House this afternoon. Representative Kelly (Michigan), in charge of the bill, emphasized the importance of an agreement with the United States is not to be required to embark in a gigantic building program of cruisers, submarines and large destroyers."

The limitation on auxiliary tonnage provides a net saving to the country of \$128,000,000. Mr. Kelley said, "Now the Navy Department believes it necessary to embark on a building program which will cost \$331,000,000 as against this saving."

"In other words, the naval treaty has brought no results so far," asked Representative London (Cal.).

"No," replied Mr. Kelley. "We have accomplished just this," said Representative Butler (Pennsylvania), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. "We have traded the sixteen inch gun for two eight inch guns."

"Yes," said Representative Britten (Illinois), "and we have lost the opportunity to become the first naval power on earth. We probably will be second or third."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 14.

The proposal in the Washington House of Representatives naval appropriation bill to limit auxiliary tonnage was called a new conference for the limitation of vessels of less than 10,000 tons, is coldly greeted here, as it is considered inspired by British opposition to French construction of submarines.

Commenting upon the French decision to build nine new submarines, Deputy Chappellier pointed out in the Chamber to-day that she has only forty-seven submarines, all of mediocre value, and eighteen incapable of effective service. He said the French annual naval expenditures were 9,000,000 francs, England's 4,000,000,000 and America's 4,500,000,000 francs.

"Our submarine tonnage for 1922," he said, "does not exceed 1,500 tons, compared with 17,000 for Italy, 40,000 for Japan, 64,000 for England and 80,000 for the United States."

Commenting upon the French decision to build nine new submarines, Deputy Chappellier pointed out in the Chamber to-day that she has only forty-seven submarines, all of mediocre value, and eighteen incapable of effective service. He said the French annual naval expenditures were 9,000,000 francs, England's 4,000,000,000 and America's 4,500,000,000 francs.

"Our submarine tonnage for 1922," he said, "does not exceed 1,500 tons, compared with 17,000 for Italy, 40,000 for Japan, 64,000 for England and 80,000 for the United States."